CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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VOL. XI. CHICAGO MONDAY MORNING APRIL 19 1858. NO. 266.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Monday Morning ..... April 19, 1858

Reviewing Buchanan.

The conclusion of the review of Buchanan's Administration, from the April No. of the St. Louis Magazine, will be found on the third page of this morning's paper. Every man who likes good writing should read it.

Chicago Harbor.

Among the items of the Harbor and River Bill, introduced in the House by E. B. WASHBURNE, of this State, we find one hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the Chicago harbor. Now will the nigger-drivers give us the money? That's the question.

Robert Boyd, Esq.

This Irish gentleman was elected one year ago Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. P. LAIN, which would expire this Spring. The election was illegal, and no one knew the trouble to contest it; but as the term for which he ran only lasted a year, no one thought it of sufficient importance to take the necessary legal steps to prevent his being commissioned by the Governor.

At his first election there was a full vote of five Justices elected. BOYD was a candidate for re-election, and received the vote of his party, but was beaten by over *eight hundred* majority by Judge MILLIKEN. We should think this verdict of the people would satisfy the modest fellahmen; but we are informed that he is setting up the preposterous assumption that he was elected, not to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. LAIN, but for the full term of four years!

We had been putting him up to make this claim—to cling to an office after his time is out—yet do not know, but call the attention of the people to the matter, and see if they will sanction such a piece of business. This Hibernian submitted his charge for a prolongation of his office to the people at the April Election, and was repudiated by an overwhelming majority, and told that his services as a Magistrate were no longer wanted; that his time had expired, and that he might retire.

But no: he says he can hold over on an absurd construction of the Constitution of the State. He thinks if the case is taken to the Supreme Court, that there may chance to have been a technical will to find, and by this dodge he will continue to enjoy an office after his term has expired.

Rascals.

As we predicted some days ago, the people of Minnesota have voted, by a large majority, to entail themselves with a debt of $5,000,000 —greater by a million than the inhabitants of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa together, and equal to $25 apiece for every man, woman, child and half-breed in the Territory. If this be true, this debt is chiefly contingent on the failure of certain Railroad Companies to take care of its principal and interest. It is also true that it is contingent on their failing to use Chicago in that manner seeking such investment. The latter is only problematical, while the former may be regarded morally certain. The Railroad and real estate men who are at the bottom of the business will get the lands into market with a batch corresponding to their necessities. The result will be that neither they nor the State will ever realize $3,000,000 in cash out of the entire issue. No corporation can borrow money at this rate of interest without sinking straight into bankruptcy. We regard the action of the Legislature in the first instance, and the veto of the people in the second, as the grandest financial folly ever perpetrated by a State which did not contemplate repudiation. We concede them, of course, the right to manage their own affairs. Pontificus our advice is not solicited in the premises, but the cold or Wall street will allay the Minnesota fever with a vengeance.

Culmination of the Revival Movement.

We learn that the Union Prayer Meetings at Metropolitan Hall will be discontinued after to-day. The attendance during all of last week was large and the manifestations of interest highly gratifying; but the engagements of the clergy are such in their own societies that it has been thought advisable to announce a suspension of the meeting, at least, for the present.

We have made some inquiries as to the visible fruits of this last religious movement in this city, and we find that the accession to the different evangelical churches will not be less than one thousand to twelve hundred souls. It is probable that more than half the latter number have already been received by the various denominations, either by letter or baptism, and it is known that the harvest is not yet half gathered. In the opinion of many, this estimate is too low; but all agree that it is not too high.

Touching the hidden effects of the revival, there are, of course, a multitude of theories, some of which we are called upon to endorse. We have half a dozen communications lying on our table in which the matter is discussed from as many stand-points. One written is an Irishman's soul, but otherwise chip, warns us that a "great orup of casualties" the natural consequence of unnatural excitement—MAY now be expected;" while another declares that the millenium is at hand." Between these conflicting and irrational opinions we suspend, and the writers whose letters we decline, will confer the non-appearance of the same upon us for that their communications do not square with our estimate of the

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From Washington.

(Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19, 1858.

The Chairmanship of the Conference Committee was not settled by the Speaker directly after the adjournment of the House, founded on Mr. Smith's desire for retirement, which was not maintained yesterday morning. Pendleton, of Ohio, was appointed Chairman. It is understood that they will not abate a single provision or surrender an iota. The result will be that neither they nor the House will ever realize $3,000,000 in cash out of the entire issue. No corporation can borrow money at this rate of interest without sinking straight into bankruptcy. We regard the action of the Legislature in the first instance, and the veto of the people in the second, as the grandest financial folly ever perpetrated by a State which did not contemplate repudiation. We concede them, of course, the right to manage their own affairs. Pontificus our advice is not solicited in the premises, but the cold or Wall street will allay the Minnesota fever with a vengeance.

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Sale of Pennsylvania State Canals.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 17.—The bill for the sale of the State canals to the Sunbury & Erie R. R. passed the Senate at 1 o'clock this A. M., and only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Destructive Fire.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, April 17.—A large two-story wooden block of four stores, in the business part of the town, was entirely destroyed by fire last evening. Goods mostly saved; generally insured.

Fire at Groton.

NEW LONDON, Ct., April 17.—The Griswold House at Groton was destroyed by fire this morning, with most of its contents. Loss $15,000. Partially insured.

The Mississippi Flood.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The crevasse opposite the city continues in full force, the river not falling. The rise above is coming down.

Mexican News.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The mail from New Orleans and all points South, as late as due, is at hand.

In the New Orleans papers we learn that the Supreme Government of Mexico has returned the exequatur of the Consuls of the United States, Spain and Honduras, because of their zeal in sympathizing with the opposition.

Senor Calvez, in a note to Minister Forsyth, says that consuls will not be permitted to interfere in the internal policies of the country. A long address from Santa Anna, dated from St. Thomas, is published in a supplement of the *El Progreso* of the 4th inst. Vampico correspondence of the 31st March says that Garcia claims the right to prevent all vessels outward bound from proceeding to sea.

On the 13th ult., he fired into the American schooner Virginia Antoinette, and who is still detained with her cargo of fruit. The George E. Prescott was detained by the same order, and laid under batteries.

The brigantine Amelia T. Heaver arrived off the bar, and in proceeding up the river was fired on from Fort Arabequez.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A private dispatch received from Prairie du Chien states that the majority in Minnesota for the five million loan so far as heard from is 7000.

Mayor Tiemann to-day was charged to the Grand Jury against Commissioner Devlin.

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To-Day's Advertisements.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $4,000, FOR ... Apply to W. W. PAGE, Tribune Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ... Apply at 148 West Jackson street.

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DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS. ... L. E. ROSENBERG, Opticians and Graduates of the Union Opthalmic College.

$2000 LBS. BEST ENGLISH CAST ... T. WETHAM, 51 South Water st.

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WE ARE DAILY SURVEYING AND ... Land Agents, &c., 101 Lower street, St. Louis, Mo.

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VOL. I. NOW READY. RUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKESPEARE. ... A MANUAL OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY. ... THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK ... BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK. ... THE BUSINESS MAN'S ASSISTANT AND LEGAL GUIDE ... THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL BIBLE ... THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOK ... THE PROTESTANT METHODIST PRAYER BOOK ... THE PROTESTANT METHODIST HYMN BOOK ... THE PROTESTANT METHODIST DISCIPLINE ... THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CATECHISM ... THE PROTESTANT METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOK

DAILY TRIBUNE.
NO. 51, SOUTH CLARK STREET.
CITY OF CHICAGO.
Monday Morning.....April 10, 1865.

The Cook County Democratic Convention—Its Proceedings.

Names of the Delegates.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the Cook County Democratic Convention—or, to speak more properly, of the Cook County Democratic Committee which delegated to the State Convention—held on Saturday to nominate delegates to the State Convention to be held at Springfield on Wednesday next. The Committee met at the Sherman House at 2 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by Mr. Wentworth, Chairman of the Committee, who stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to the State Convention, and that the Committee had no power to do anything else. He thought that the Committee should appoint delegates who would represent the sentiments of the Democracy of Cook county, and who would go to Springfield with the instructions to vote for Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for President. He would not say anything about the Democracy of Cook county, as he thought that they were all right. He thought that the Democracy of Cook county had been misrepresented in the Legislature, and that the Democracy of Cook county had been misrepresented in the Legislature, and that the Democracy of Cook county had been misrepresented in the Legislature, and

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MONDAY MORNING.....APRIL 19.

TO AN INCORRIGIBLE EDITOR.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

Fire, fire, fire,
In the morning or mid-day, and night;
Fire, fire, fire,
Till with flaring you're surfeited quite;
Fire with much truth-loving belief,
Fire with pen-pictures, painted by art,
To hear friends shout your praises strikingly tall,
But rest your hyperboles heart.

Burnt cents, ouch,
Burnt fingers, ouch,
And receive in return but a frown
Such as the haughty coquette
Must bestow upon her lover will learn,
And the produce reward that you'll get.
Will be but her scorn in return.

Fire, fire, fire,
In stoves, alley, and lane;
Fire, fire, fire,
With some zeal, though some an vain;
Fire with the functions age pay,
Fire with virgor, or shame,
Fire, sir, whoever you may,
Raise a tempest or mighty ado,
Smile, smile, smile,
Nor account all thy smiling a day,
Smile, smile, smile,
A heart's young affections to win;
Then, and a heart's young affections to win;
Then, and a heart's young affections to win;
And the smiles of a maid that be,
Will be wasted in vain.

By Hassler he came to his mate
April 10th. CORNELIUS.

Review of Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

[From the Atlantic Monthly, for April.]
(CONCLUDED.)

But this division brings us, by an obvious transition, to the last and most important question submitted to the Administration—the question of Kansas—in the management of which, we think, it will be found that all the before-noted deficiencies of the government have been combined with a criminal disregard of settled principles and almost fatuous convictions. In reference to Kansas we in reference to the other topics, the President began with fair and seductive promises. He did not, it is true, either in his message or anywhere else, that we know of, narrate the actual history of the long contest which has divided that Territory, but he did not hold up for the future the brightest hopes of an honest and equitable adjustment of all the past difficulties. He selected and commissioned Robert J. Walker, as Governor for the express purpose of pacifying Kansas. Pretending to overlook the past causes of trouble, he announced that everything would now be set right by new elections, in which the whole people should have full opportunity of declaring their will. Mr. Walker went to Kansas with a full determination to carry out this amiable promise of the President. Both he and his secretary, Mr. Stanton, laboured strenuously to convince the people of the Territory of his honest purposes, and, by dint of persuasions, pledges, assurances and bullet at length succeeded in procuring a pretty general exercise of the franchise. The result was a signal overthrow of the minority which had so long ruled by fraud and violence; and the asperity of the President is tested by the fact, avowed by both Walker and Stanton, that the Free State party, as soon as it was strongly tell. Had even your hyperbolic heart

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But, if we grant the right of the Territorial Legislature to originate such a movement, the manner in which it was carried into effect would still brand it with the mark of illegality. A census and registry of voters had been provided for in the law authorizing the Convention, and the basis of apportionment of delegates and that provision was not complied with. "In nineteen out of the thirty eight counties no registry was made, and in the others it was imperfectly made. In some of the organized," according to the evidence of Mr. Stanton, then acting Governor, "the officers were probably deterred and discouraged by the people from their duty of taking the census," (although he adds that he does not know that such was the fact,) while in others the officers utterly refused to perform their duty." If more be necessary, that the people of some of these counties ardently desired to be represented in the Convention, for they afterwards, under the statements of Governor Walker and myself that they would probably be admitted, elected delegates and sent them up to the Convention; but they were not admitted to seats." In consequence of this failure to extend to do their duty, it is probable that only a numerical fourth of the Territory was represented in the Convention. Nor is it any excuse for the defaulting officers, even if it had been true, that some of the people opposed the execution of their duty. They professed to be acting under law; their functions were plainly prescribed to them; and they were bound to make the census and registry, whether the disposition of the people, in a land of laws, it is the law, and not any mere prevailing sentiment, which prescribes and limits official duty. There is, however, no evidence that the discharge of their task was rendered impossible by the popular opposition, while there is evidence that they were very willing to neglect it, and very willing to allow such any obstacle, no matter how trivial, to obstruct their performance of it. They were, in truth, as everybody knows, the active leaders of the faction which started this Convention movement, and not at all desirous to insure a fair and adequate representation of the inhabitants.

That many of the people should be careless of the registration, and even unfriendly to it, is natural, because they disapproved the plan, and were hostile to the ends of the Convention. They doubted the authority by which it had been ordained; they doubted both the validity and the probable fairness of an election under such authority; and, moreover, they were indifferent as to its proceedings, because they knew that the result would be what it would be decided upon to pronounce and to act upon its results. The Convention, so actually framed, was composed of fifty delegates, representing about fifteen voters, in an electoral body of 15,000 in all—or one dele-

gate to thirty voters! A Convention so constituted ought to have been ashamed of the very presence of itself in the sight of the whole people. It would have been ashamed of it, if it had contained men sincerely anxious to reflect the will of the great body of the citizens. It would have been as much ashamed of it, as any honest man would be to pass himself off as the agent of persons whom he had never known, or who openly declined to employ him. But this precious body—each man of whom represented thirty men besides himself, in a voting population of 12,000—was not amenable to such considerations. By a miserable chicanery it had got in a position to do mischief, and it proceeded to do it, with as much alacrity and heading zeal as rogues are apt to exhibit when the prize is great and the opportunity short. An election for the Legislature, held subsequently to that for the Convention, showing a public opinion decidedly adverse to it, and the sole study of its members thereafter seemed to be, how they could most adroitly and effectively nullify the ascendancy of the majority. For this end alone they consulted, and paltered, and calculated, and juggled; and the Lecompton Constitution with its Schedule subjected was the worthy fruit of their labors.

It is monstrous in Mr. Buchanan to assume that a body so contrived and so acting represented in any sense the sovereign will of the people. But, not to dwell upon this point, let us suppose that the Convention had been summoned by a competent authority, that it had been fairly chosen by its small constituency, and that its proceedings had been managed with ordinary decency. Would the Constitution it framed be valid, in the face of a clear popular condemnation? We hold that it would not, because, in our estimation, and in the estimation of every intelligent American, the very essence of republicanism is "the consent of the governed." It is the digest function of political sovereignty to devise and ordain the organic law of society, the vital form of its being; and the characteristic difference between the despotic or oligarchical and the republican government is, that in the one case the function is exercised by a monarch or a clique, and in the other by the body of the citizens. This distinctive feature of our politics, as opposed to all others regards the will of the people, directly or indirectly expressed, as alone giving validity to law; our National Constitution, and every one of our thirty-one State Constitutions, proceeds upon that principle; every act of legislation in the Congress and the State Legislatures must be obtained by household means. One cannot of private honor and integrity must be quickened; our entire conception of responsibility to God and man for the success of this experiment in practical Democracy, in order to which the destiny of a hemisphere has been entrusted to us, must be roused and vitalized; we must learn to feel that the safety of universal suffrage lies in the sensitiveness of the individual voter to every abuse of delegated authority, every treachery to representative duty, as a stain upon his own, personal, integrity; we must become convinced that a government without conscience is the necessary result of a people careless of their duties, and therefore unworthy of their rights. Prosperity has deadened and bewildered us. It is time we remembered that History does not concern herself about material wealth—that the life-blood of a nation is not that yellow tide which fluctuates in the arteries of trade—that its true revenues are political, not pecuniary—magnanimity, and the fair amenities of Art—that he is called by the soul that any people has achieved greatness and made lasting conquests over the future. We believe there is virtue enough left in the North and West to infuse health into our body politic. We believe that America will resume that moral influence among the nations which she has allowed to fall into abeyance; and that our eagle, whose moral plight the world watched with hope and expectation, shall no longer droop with useless buzzards, but rouse himself and seek his eyrie to brood new eaglets that in time shall share the lordship of these Western heavens, and shall learn of him to shake the thunder from their invincible wings.

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DAILY TRIBUNE

VOL. XI.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR!